

## REMARKS

Claims 17, 18 and 19 have been amended. Claims 1-20 are pending in this application after entry of this Amendment. No new matter has been added.

Claims 17 and 18 were amended as recommended by Examiner. Claim 19 was amended to require the earth-orbiting bodies to originate TCP/IP compatible data packets.

### **Claim Rejections - Statutory Double Patenting**

Claims 1-20 were provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-20, of co-pending Application No. 08/798,704. This rejection will be addressed when it appears that the application is otherwise in condition for allowance.

Claims 1-20 were also provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-20, of co-pending Application No. 08/797,787. This rejection will be addressed when it appears that the application is otherwise in condition for allowance.

Finally, claims 1-20 were provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-20, of co-pending Application No. 08/808,882. This rejection will be addressed when it appears that the application is otherwise in condition for allowance.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Templeton et al. (Templeton). Applicant respectfully traverses. The claimed features of the present invention provide a cluster computer system wherein each of the cluster computers is a "Network Accessible Computer" that is controlled by a "Cluster Administration Computer" for selective access by client computers coupled to the network via that computer's web browser. The client computer users are able to run

host computers from the cluster computer system as “virtual machines” through a web page, thus permitting the computing functionality to be distributed across the a wide area network, such as the Internet.

In addition, the client computer users may utilize their client computer input devices as input devices for the host computers. The host computers typically respond by providing image information which can be viewed by the client computers, for example the screen of the client computer can display the same screen as that of the host computer. In this manner, a client computer user is able to interact with applications executing on a remote host computer, essentially as if the applications were executing locally on the user’s client computer. Advantageously, users can utilize applications without actually executing the programs locally on their client computer, thus allowing users to gain the benefits of the powerful computing ability of high end host computers without the associated cost of upgrading their client computers.

The claimed features of the present invention are not shown or reasonably suggested in the cited reference. The Templeton reference addresses an entirely different issue than how to effectively utilize client computers to access and control remote host computers as “virtual machines”. The issue addressed in the cited reference is how to provide an effective health care information network. Templeton discloses having a data center (Templeton, Fig. 2, item 42), consisting essentially of a plurality of host computers (Templeton, Fig. 2, items 54 and 56), which provide services to client computers (Templeton, Fig. 2 , items 44, 46, 48, 50). In addition, Templeton discloses client computers (Templeton, Fig. 2 , items 44, 46, 48, 50) being able to send voice and image data to each other.

However, it must be born in mind that the Templeton client computers do not act as host computers. A host computer is a computer connected to a network that provides requested services to other client computers, such as data storage, file transfer, and data processing. For example, the “Network Accessible Computers” of the present invention are host computers, they provide requested services to other client computers such as data processing and remote application execution. In contrast, the Templeton client computers (44-50) do not provide any services to any other computer, rather they utilize the host computers of the data center (42) for

services such as data storage, and file transfer. Although the Templeton client computers send data to each other, this data is not requested by a another client computer and then provided as a service by the Templeton client (44-50), rather a user of one client simply decides to transfer data to another client (i.e., the transfer is not in response to a request for service). Thus, a Templeton client cannot use another Templeton client as a “virtual machine” in which input devices from the first client can be used to generate inputs to second.

In light of the above definitions, nowhere in the Templeton reference is there disclosed or reasonably suggested a system where network accessible computers “implement host computer programs which permit the network accessible computers to operate as host computers for client computers...such that image information generated by said host computers can be viewed by said client computers”, as claimed by Applicant. Templeton simply fails to disclose host computers generating image information that can be viewed by client computers. As described above, the only host computers in Templeton are those located at the data center (Templeton, Fig. 2, items 54 and 56). Templeton does not disclose any of these host computers generating image data that can then be viewed by the client computers. As stated above, the present invention advantageously allows users to utilize applications on host computers without actually executing the programs locally on their client computer. Thus, users gain the benefits of the powerful computing power of high end host computers without the associated cost of upgrading their client computers.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the art of record neither teaches nor reasonably suggests the Applicant’s claimed invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claim 1 is patentable over the art of record.

Claims 2-12 all depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 1. Accordingly, they are each submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claim 1. These claims add further limitations, which when considered in light of the claimed combination, further patentably distinguish the present invention from the art of record.

Claim 13 was also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Templeton et al. (Templeton). Applicant respectfully traverses. Simply nowhere in

Templeton is there taught or reasonably suggested “a host computer...wherein...an input device of said client computer can be used to generate inputs to said host computer, and such that image information generated by said host computer can be viewed by said client computer,” as claimed by Applicant. Templeton simply fails to disclose host computers generating image information that can be viewed by client computers. As described above, the only host computers in Templeton are those located at the data center (Templeton, Fig. 2, items 54 and 56). Templeton does not disclose any of these host computers generating image data that can then be viewed by the client computers. As stated above, the present invention advantageously allows users to utilize applications on host computers without actually executing the programs locally on their client computer.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the art of record neither teaches nor reasonably suggests the Applicant’s claimed invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claim 13 is patentable over the art of record.

Claims 14-18 all depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 13. Accordingly, they are each submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claim 13. These claims add further limitations, which when considered in light of the claimed combination, further patentably distinguish the present invention from the art of record.

Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being unpatentable over Fielden et al. (Fielden). Applicant respectfully traverses, and submits claim 19, as amended, to be patentable over the cited reference. Nowhere in Fielden is there taught or reasonably suggested “earth-orbiting bodies capable of transmitting, originating, and receiving TCP/IP compatible data packets,” as claimed by Applicant. Fielden merely discloses satellites receiving and transmitting data. None of the Fielden satellites originates TCP/IP data packets. In contrast, the present invention teaches earth-orbiting bodies originating (creating) TCP/IP data packets. For example a host computer located on an earth-orbiting body can be controlled and utilized by a ground based node, to which it sends image data it generates. Advantageously, a client computer coupled to the Internet and located in a private home could be used to control a host computer located on a satellite in orbit on the other side of the earth.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the art of record neither teach nor reasonably suggest the Applicant's claimed invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claim 19 is patentable over the art of record.

Claim 20 depends directly from independent claim 19. Accordingly, claim 20 is submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claim 19. Claim 20 adds further limitations, which when considered in light of the claimed combination, further patentably distinguish the present invention from the art of record.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully request reexamination and reconsideration of claims 1-20 and submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. In the event that the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned may be reached at (650) 470-7430.

Respectfully submitted,  
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